

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY  
SILVASSA CAMPUS**

**Course: Principles of Transparency and Accountability:  
Regulatory Framework  
Semester- II (Batch: 2023-24)**

**End Semester Examination: April-May 2024**

**Date: 30 April, 2024**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Max. Marks: 50**

**Instructions:**

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- Do not write anything on the question paper.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answer.
- No questions or clarification can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.
- Word Limit: 10 Marks: 800 words, 5 Marks: 400 words.

Answer any five of the following questions.

- |  | <b>Marks</b> |
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| <p>Q.1 “Good Governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable. It is also effective and equitable. And it promotes the rule of law. Good governance ensures that political, social, and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision making over the allocation of development resources.”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- UNDP Arab Human Development Report 2002, Chapter 7, Page 105</p> <p>(a) Analyse a contemporary public policy on any five principles of Good Governance.</p> <p>(b) Mention any five Good Governance Initiatives of the Government of India.</p>   | (5 + 5)      |
| <p>Q.2 “From 1995 to 2016, Singapore has consistently been ranked as the least corrupt Asian country according to Transparency International’s Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI). However, the path to where Singapore is today was certainly not easy, and by no means taken for granted. Prior to self-government in 1959, corruption was rampant in Singapore because of a myriad of factors, including inadequate laws, insufficient manpower in the anticorruption agency, great disparity in pay between the public and private sectors, lack of commitment amongst enforcement officers etc. Essentially, the entire socio-economic climate made it ripe for corruption to take root, and it took a feat of political will to exterminate the scourge of corruption.”</p> <p>(a) Discuss the multi-pronged strategy and public policy decisions adopted by Singapore to drastically minimise corruption from public life.</p> <p>(b) Do you believe adoption of the same regulatory framework will be effective in India or not? Give reasons.</p> | (7 + 3)      |
| <p>Q.3 “The basic object of the Right to Information Act is to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. It goes</p>   | (10)         |

without saying that an informed citizen is better equipped to keep necessary vigil on the instruments of governance and make the government more accountable to the governed. The Act is a big step towards making the citizens informed about the activities of the Government.”

Discuss the development of the scope of Right to Information Act 2005 through landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India.

- Q.4 “Information about political funding would enable a voter to assess if there is a correlation between policymaking and financial contributions. Economic inequality leads to differing levels of political engagement because of the deep association between money and politics. At a primary level, political contributions give a “seat at the table” to the contributor. That is, it enhances access to legislators. Information about political funding would enable a voter to assess if there is a correlation between policymaking and financial contributions.” (10)
- Association of Democratic Reforms vs Union of India (Writ Petition (C) No. 880 of 2017)

What is the Electoral Bond Scheme? What were the grounds on which the Electoral Bond Scheme was challenged in the Supreme Court of India?

- Q.5 “The liability of the government in tort is governed by the principles of public law inherited from British common law and the provisions of the Constitution. The whole idea of vicarious liability of the State for the torts committed by its servants is based on three principles i.e., (a) Respondent Superior (let the principal be liable); (b) *Qui-facit per alium facit per se* (he who acts through another does it himself); (c) Socialization of compensation.” (10)

Discuss the development of the scope of liability of government and public authorities in torts by referring to pre-Independence and post-Independence judgments.

- Q.6 Discuss the achievements and shortcomings of **any two** of the following bodies: (5 + 5)
- (a) Election Commission of India (ECI)
  - (b) Central Bureau of India (CBI)
  - (c) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
  - (d) Lokpal
- Q.7 Write short note on **any two** of the following: (5 + 5)
- (a) Use of Technology and AI in Governance
  - (b) Blacklisting of Contractors by the Government
  - (c) Opacity in Funding of Political Parties and Election Campaigns
  - (d) National Tribunal Commission

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